(XLIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2222.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1789.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

FRIDAY, *June* 19.

MR. STONE.—I conſider, Sir, that the deciſion of this queſtion will give a leading feature to the adminiſtration of the government.

The people, Sir, have adopted this conſtitution becauſe they thought that it would more effectually ſecure their liberties—all the amendments which have been propoſed, go to a more perfect eſtabliſhment of their rights.

Our object ſhould be to carry the conſtitution into execution upon its true principles, without conſidering whether there is too much power here, or too little there. It is not an indifferent thing (as has been aſſerted) that becauſe there is a certain *quantum* of power to be exerciſed, how that power is appropriated. I cannot think that the aſſociated powers of the preſident and the ſenate, is ſo monſtrous as ſome gentlemen have ſuppoſed; the aſſociation conſtantly takes place: in caſes of treaty this aſſociation is requiſite—what injury is apprehended? If there is that danger predicted by gentlemen, we are in a hazardous ſituation!

The conſtitution has deſignated a balance; the preſident is to appoint, the ſenate to approve; it remains to carry this balance throughout. This propoſed delegation of power deſtroys the balance, for the preſident may deſeat by removals theſe joint appointments.

As I reſpect the conſtitution, I would diſtribute the powers as nearly as poſſible as the conſtitution has done.

The ſeparation of the powers maintained by ſome is not a principle in the conſtitution—it is contended by writers on government, that the powers in general ſhould be ſeparated, and properly; but in the preſent caſe there is an exception, and we ought to follow that exception ſtep by ſtep.

Go through the conſtitution, and you do not find that the preſident has a ſingle power to appoint—The convention may have done wrong; but they did not think it ſafe to truſt even the appointment of inferior officers but by law—It is ſaid that the power of removal is in the preſident, and we cannot take it from him—this muſt be by implication; I never was fond of implications. Here Mr. Stone dilated upon the abſurdity and danger of implications, and then proceeded.—In all the departments there are officers to be appointed, there is the army, the navy, the mint; who is to have the power of making all theſe appointments? It is ſaid that the preſident is the executive, and may diſcharge all theſe officers by himſelf; what follows? In abſolute governments there is no doubt about implications; they always ſuppoſe that the monarch is unreſtrained. The executive contended for muſt be defined, and then there will be no difficulty about implications. I think there are good reaſons to be given why the ſenate ſhould have a voice in appointments and removals—in ſome views the ſenate are more reſponſible than the preſident—the ſenate are the watchful guardians of the conſtitution—the electors of the preſident cannot be this guard, they are ſcattered through the ſtates.

How far above the level of the people do they exalt the preſident, who think it derogatory to his dignity to inſtitute an inquiry into the conduct of an officer below him. We ſeem to forget the confidence we ought to have in the conſtitution—Do you place more confidence in the preſident than in the heads of departments and the ſenate together?

We have expended our time, blood and treaſure, to very little purpoſe, if we do not think that liberty and ſafety conſtitute the real dignity of human nature. I think there is more real dignity of ſoul in a common reaſiant of America than in a prime miniſter of Europe. Mr. Stone added ſeveral other obſervations, and concluded with approbating the motion for ſtriking out the clauſe.

Mr. Vining.—I join with every gentleman in the idea of the very great importance of this ſubject, as it reſpects the conſtitution and the future operations of the government.

It has been ſufficiently demonſtrated by gentlemen, that the executive and legiſlative powers ſhould be ſeparated; but it has been aſked, where does the government exiſt, whoſe powers are not blended? To anſwer this queſtion fully would lead us into too extenſive a field—but granting that in moſt countries this diviſion of power is but ſlightly defined, yet in Great-Britain, where the ſcience has been carried to the greateſt perfection hitherto known, and where the idea of *checks* is a leading feature of the ſyſtem, there the powers are no farther blended than is neceſſary.

I am pleaſed with the great concern which gentlemen diſcover for liberty—upon the ſame principle I contend for the neceſſity of the clauſe. What has been the conſequence of encroachments upon the executive in other countries? Anarchy, confuſion, and the loſs of that liberty which is now ſaid to be at ſtake. The ſhortneſs of the time for which the preſident is elected is a ſufficient preventative from abuſe of power; but will you, in order to prevent him from doing *harm*, deprive him of the power to do *good*? No inſtances can be adduced from hiſtory to prove the infringements of the executive—but on the contrary the weakening of the executive by taking away ſuch powers as are requiſite, has conſtantly been followed by anarchy and deſpotiſm.

It has been ſaid, that it is cruel to take away an office without an impeachment, a trial, &c, but the delays of impeachments will render removals almoſt impracticable: beſides let us reflect upon the train of diſagreeable and perhaps fatal conſequences to the government, which may ariſe from an adherence to this mode. Suppoſe there ſhould be parties in the ſenate, and they will exiſt, how eaſy will it be to ſupport an unworthy officer in his place, through the agency of ſuch a party in the ſenate, where deciſions will be made by ballot, and where every man's vote will be a ſecret; what cabals and undue influence will be the conſequence! In what a ſituation will this place our chief magiſtrate? Will this be agreeable to the ſpirit of the conſtitution? I think not. Let us remember that this government, like Hercules, roſe brawling from the cradle—let us avail ourſelves of the practice, the wiſdom and experience of former ages, and of other countries, and bring it to maturity.

The ſenators—the repreſentatives of the ſovereignties of the ſtates, are not choſen by men ſpecially appointed for that purpoſe; but the preſident is choſen by electors who are choſen immediately by the people for that expreſs deſign—hence the ſenate is an improper body to interfere with the executive.

The powers of the legiſlature ought to be commenſurate to the objects of legiſlation: it is conceded that this act is a proper legiſlative act; but except it can be carried into complete operation upon the principles of the conſtitution, it is a nullity. Adjourned.

MONDAY, *June* 22.

The reſolve which came down from the ſenate, reſpecting the appropriation of the rooms in the federal hall, was read, and concurred.

The order of the day being called for, the bill for eſtabliſhing the department of foreign affairs, as reported from the committee of the whole, with the ſeveral amendments, were read, and the amendments agreed to by the houſe.

Mr. Carroll propoſed a clauſe to limit the duration of the bill: Among other reaſons for the motion, Mr. Carroll obſerved, that he conceived the neceſſity of ſuch an officer would ceaſe in a ſhort time, by reaſon of the gradual withdrawing of our intercourſe with European countries; and in the courſe of a very few years all political connexion with thoſe powers will be at an end, which would render the eſtabliſhment a ſuperfluous expence.

Mr. Page ſeconded the motion, and added that he could not conceive the propriety of gentlemen who were elected only for two years, wiſhing to extend the laws of their enacting to a period beyond the time when the uſe and deſign of ſuch laws ſhould exiſt, and thus perpetuate the power and influence of the houſe.

Mr. Ames oppoſed the addition of the clauſe, as it would be unfavourable to the ſtability of government, and was little better than infuſing a premature principle of mortality into the executive department.

Mr. Gerry was in favour of a limitation: He ſuppoſed, that if the expiration of the bill was not provided for at the preſent time, it would be extremely difficult to effect its reduction, when the officers of this department ſhall have formed connexions with foreign courts; and, by means of thoſe connexions, an extenſive ſphere of buſineſs, unintereſting to the United States, ſhall be created.

The vote being taken, it paſſed in the negative.

Mr. Benſon propoſed an amendment, which he conceived would more fully expreſs the ſenſe of the committee, as it reſpected the conſtitutionality of the deciſion which had taken place: The amendment was, to ſtrike out, in the ſecond clauſe of the bill, theſe words, "In caſe of vacancy in the ſaid office of ſecretary of the United States for the department of foreign affairs," and to inſert in lieu thereof the following, "Whenever the ſaid principal officer ſhall be removed by the preſident, or a vacancy in any other way ſhall happen."

This produced ſome debate, and the ayes and nays being called for, it was determined in the affirmative, as follows, viz.

Ayes 30—Meſſrs. Ames, Baldwin, Benſon, Brown, Burke, Carroll, Clymer, Contee, Fitzſimons, Gilman, Goodhue, Griffin, Hartly, Heeſter, Lawrence, Lee, Leonard, Madiſon, Moore, P. Muhlenberg, Scott, Sedgwick, Seney, Sinnickſon, Smith, (Maryland) Sylveſter, Thatcher, Trumbull, Vining, Wadſworth.

Nays 18—Meſſieurs Cadwalader, Coles, Gerry, Grout, Hathorn, Huntington, Livermore, Matthews, Page, Parker, Patridge, Van Renſellaer, Sherman, Smith, (South-Carolina) Sturges, Sumpter, Tucker, White.

It was then moved to ſtrike out theſe words in the firſt clauſe, "removable by the preſident of the United States."

The principal reaſon aſſigned for ſtriking out theſe words was, that, as the bill now ſtands, it appears to be a grant of power; whereas it was preſumed to be the ſenſe of the committee, that the power was veſted in the preſident by the conſtitution. A recapitulation of arguments upon this point enſued, and the queſtion was finally determined by ayes and nays. Some gentlemen voted in the negative, ſuppoſing that retaining the words would be an additional evidence of the ſenſe of the houſe, that the power was veſted in the preſident.

Ayes 31—Meſſrs. Ames, Baldwin, Benſon, Brown, Burke, Clymer, Coles, Gerry, Goodhue, Griffin, Grout, Hathorn, Huntington, Leonard, Livermore, Madiſon, Matthews, Moore, P. Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Patridge, Van Renſellaer, Scott, Sherman, Sinnickſon, Smith, (South-Carolina) Sturges, Sumpter, Vining, White.

Nays 19—Meſſrs. Boudinot, Cadwalader, Carroll, Contee, Fitzſimons, Gilman, Hartly, Heeſter, Lawrence, Lee, Sherman, Sedgwick, Seney, Smith (Maryland, Sylveſter, Thatcher, Trumbull, Tucker, Wadſworth.

Theſe additional amendments being completed, the bill paſſed to be engroſſed for a third reading to-morrow.

And then the houſe adjourned.

TUESDAY, *June* 23.

The committee appointed for that purpoſe brought in a bill for ſecuring to authors and inventors the benefits of their reſpective publications and inventions—which was read and laid on the table.

The order of the day was then called for—and the engroſſed bill for eſtabliſhing an executive department, to be denominated the Department of Foreign Affairs, was read a third time.

Mr. Sumpter moved, that the final conſideration of the bill ſhould be poſtponed.

Mr. White propoſed, that the bill ſhould be recommitted to a committee of the whole, in order that the other departments might be added, and one ſyſtem formed, which ſhould embrace the whole—this motion after a ſhort diſcuſſion was negatived.

Mr. Sumpter then renewed his motion for poſtponement, and that the bill ſhould lie on the table till to-morrow.—The vote upon this motion paſſed in the affirmative.

Mr. Lawrence moved, that the houſe ſhould take into conſideration the amendments to the impoſt bill, which were yet to be decided--this motion was adopted.—And the enacting clauſe as amended by the ſenate being read, which is in theſe words,—"Be it enacted by the ſenate and repreſentatives," &c. Mr. Thatcher propoſed, that "houſe of" ſhould be inſerted immediately before repreſentatives--this motion was agreed to.

The next amendment which the ſenate had not receded from was, to ſtrike out the clauſe which makes a diſcrimination in the duty impoſed on diſtilled ſpirits imported from countries with whom the United States were in treaty, and from thoſe with whom no treaties had been formed—It was moved and ſeconded, that the houſe ſhould accede to the amendment: This produced an animated debate, in which many new obſervations occurred, and thoſe which had been adduced in the former diſcuſſion were repeated: The vote being taken, it paſſed in the negative—twenty-five being in favour of acceding, and twenty-ſeven againſt it.—So the diſcrimination remains as it originally ſtood.

The houſe then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, *June* 24.

The houſe met purſuant to adjournment.

The engroſſed bill, which was yeſterday ordered to lie on the table, was taken up and read the third time.

On the queſtion, Shall the bill paſs? The ayes and nays were required by one fifth of the members, and were, ayes 20, nays 22.

The houſe then took into conſideration the amendments inſiſted on by the ſenate to the bill for laying an impoſt on certain goods, wares and merchandiſe, and after refuſing to concur therewith, a committee of conference was appointed on the part of the houſe, conſiſting of Meſſieurs Boudinot, Fitzſimons and Madiſon.

The houſe went into a committee on the bill for eſtabliſhing the war department--after agreeing to ſome amendments, they roſe and reported it as amended.—But the houſe not being ready to go through the amendments, they adjourned till to-morrow.

THURSDAY, *June* 25.

The houſe met purſuant to adjournment.

The report of the committee of the whole on the bill for eſtabliſhing the department of war, was gone through; and the bill was ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading to-morrow.

The houſe then went into a committee of the whole on the bill for eſtabliſhing an executive department, to be denominated the Treaſury Department.

Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

A conſiderable debate aroſe upon the propriety of making it the duty of the principal officer to digeſt and report plans for the improvement of the revenue, &c.

The words of the bill were altered ſo as to read, digeſt and prepare; after which the committee roſe and reported progreſs.

A meſſage from the ſenate was received, notifying the houſe, that they had appointed a committee to confer with the committee of the houſe on the amendments, which were not concurred in, propoſed to the impoſt and tunnage bill. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, *June* 26.

The houſe met this day purſuant to adjournment, but the committee of conferrence being aſſembled, and a great proportion of the members attending their deliberations, it was moved to adjourn till to-morrow, which accordingly took place.

SATURDAY, *June* 27.

The engroſſed bill to eſtabliſh an executive department, to be denominated the Department of War, was read a third time, and paſſed the houſe.

Mr. Boudinot in behalf of the committee appointed to confer with a committee of the ſenate, on the ſubject of amendments to the impoſt and tunnage bills, and which amendments had been diſagreed to by the houſe, reported that the committees had held a conference, and had agreed to recommend an accommodation on ſome of the points in diſpute.

Reſpecting the impoſt bill, the following amendments were then taken into conſideration, and agreed to.

—To reduce the duty on rum of Jamaica proof from 15 to 10 cents per gallon.

The diſcriminating clauſe, laying a leſs duty on rum, imported from ſtates or kingdoms in treaty with the United States, to be ſtruck out: And the duty on all ſpirits below Jamaica proof, reduced from 12 to 8 cents.

To reduce the duty on beer, ale, porter, or cyder imported in caſks from 8 to 5 cents.

—To reduce the duty on beer, ale, porter or cyder imported in bottles, from 25 to 20 cents.

—To reduce the duty on coal from 3 to 2 cents.

Reſpecting the tunnage bill—the following amendments were agreed to—

That inſtead of wholly excluding foreign ſhips from the coaſting trade, they might be employed in it under certain reſtrictions.

That all ſhips built within the United States, and afterwards the property of foreigners, ſhould not pay more than 30 cents per tun.

The houſe then took up the next amendment of the ſenate, to ſtrike out the diſcriminating clauſe.—This gave riſe to ſome converſation, when, on the queſtion to ſtrike out the clauſe, the houſe divided; Ayes 25—Noes 26. Adjourned.

HAGUE, *May* 6.

THE triple alliance which Great-Britain, Pruſſia and the Republic, now ſtand in, is preciſely the ſame as two years ago, in reſpect to the balance of power in Europe. This confederacy, which is now ſtrengthened by the concluſion of treaties, in the moſt ſolemn manner, has a very viſible effect in the preſent era. Poland, Sweden, Turkey, are all affected by it; and a reſtoration of PEACE will probably be the end of their preſent negotiations.

LONDON *May* 21.

We are aſſured that all hoſtilities between Sweden and Denmark are at an end: and that Denmark has agreed to the very earneſt mediation of that formidable triple alliance, Great-Britain, Pruſſia and Holland: So that Sweden will now be enabled to act with full ſcope againſt the empreſs.—And it is ſaid Ruſſia at length has conſented to liſten to terms of accommodation with the Swedes, and that Great-Britain is to be the principal mediator here alſo.

Letters from St. Peterſburgh ſay, that the government had ordered that no merchant-ſhips of any nation, ſhall ſail from Cronſtadt before the departure of their grand fleet, as they are reſolved that no report ſhould get abroad of their motions, before their fleet ſails.

May 28. By authentic letters now in town, the ill ſtate of health of the emperor is mentioned with great confidence. He has had a return of his diſorder, an inward bleeding, which was ſtopped for a time, but has again broke out. All the methods which the German phyſicians could adopt have been put in uſe; but it is feared the weak ſtate of his condition will not long bear out againſt theſe attacks.

EXETER, *July* 7.

A gentleman, who left the city of Marietta the 22d of May laſt, gives us the following intelligence from that quarter: That all is peace and tranquillity between our ſettlers and the Indians—That the ſettlers are in perfect health and good ſpirits, and their induſtry in their improvements do them great honour—That proviſions are very plenty and cheap—That the murder of captain King, by the Indians, is not true, as appears by the following information, which comes from undoubted veracity, viz.—A white man (ſuppoſed to be a Virginian) went about fourteen miles below the city of Marietta, on the Ohio river, and took up a plantation: General Harmer, hearing of it, ſent to him, informing him that the land was purchaſed of congreſs by the Ohio company and that he muſt go off. Afterwards, a number of men went down, by conſent of the agents of the company, to ſettle the land—Captain King being one of the number, obſerved a canoe one day in the river (as he was alone at work near the river) with one white man in it—who aſked captain King if he was not afraid that the Indians would kill him? Captain King replied, that he had done them no injury, and was not at all afraid of them. Then, ſays the man in the canoe, if they don't kill you, I will. Captain King not arriving ſo ſoon at their camp as was expected, created a ſuſpicion in the minds of his adventurers, that the Indians had killed him—and after a diligent ſearch, they found him in a moſt horrible condition—a ball ſhot through his body, and ſcalped, his head very much gaſhed with a hatchet, and his privy parts cut off.

Our informant further adds—That the growth of trees their exceed all for largeneſs—That major Tupper, on returning home one day from ſurveying land, was overtaken by a ſevere ſtorm of rain, which obliged him and party to take up their lodging for the night in a hollow tree, which at that time very happily preſented—The next morning he exerciſed ten men together, in the ſame tree, with their bayonets fixed, and each man's pack ſlung to his back!!

BOSTON, *July* 27.

PIRACY.

[*From the* CUMBERLAND GAZETTE *of July* 24, *printed at* PORTLAND.]

On Monday laſt information was received at the naval-office in this town, that a ſloop, of about 30 tuns, had, on the Friday preceding, anchored at Cape-Cove, in Cape-Elizabeth—that ſhe was commanded by one Joſiah Jackſon, who ſaid his veſſel was from the coaſt of Guinea, and had been out about four months. The naval-officer repaired immediately to the Cape, with an intention to ſeize the ſloop for breach of the revenue laws; but he could find no one who would aſſiſt him in boarding her; on the contrary, the inhabitants aſſiſted in getting the ſloop under way, and then piloted her out to ſea.—On the return of the naval-officer, a number of gentlemen belonging to this town voluntarily agreed to purſue her. A ſmall ſloop and ſchooner were immediately equipped—they ſet ſail on Monday evening; and fortunately on Wedneſday the ſchooner, commanded by captain John Baker, fell in with and took poſſeſſion of her; and in the evening of the ſame day brought her into this port.—On examination it was found, that the captain differed very much from his men, and his men from each other, in their accounts of the voyage, the property, &c. But from the confeſſion of one Hans Hanſon it appears, that the ſloop ſailed from London about a year ago laſt March--that ſhe was commanded and chiefly owned by one John Conner—that they proceeded to the coaſt of Guinea, and purchaſed the cargo of ivory, pepper, &c. which they have now on board—that a plan was then concerted to kill captain Conner, which was executed laſt December, and the above-mentioned Jackſon was appointed captain in his ſtead—and that in March they proceeded on their voyage to America.

ANNAPOLIS, Auguſt 13.

"On Tueſday, the 21ſt ult. departed this life, at his reſidence in Charles county, the honourable WILLIAM HARRISON, Eſquire, member of the ſenate of Maryland, after a ſevere illneſs of very long continuance, which he bore with uncommon fortitude and Chriſtian reſignation. As a public character, he poſſeſſed the moſt diſtinguiſhed probity and firmneſs; as a neighbour and friend, the moſt unbounded benevolence and ſincerity.—His memory will be revered by all who knew him, as one of the beſt men of his time."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, *July* 27.

The engroſſed bill for ſettling accounts between the United States and individual ſtates, was read, and the blanks filled.

To the chief clerk to the commiſſioners, 600 dollars a year was allowed, and 400 dollars to the other clerks.

A meſſage from the ſupreme executive, was received by Mr. Secretary Lear, with the bill for eſtabliſhing an executive department, to be denominated the Department of Foreign Affairs; to which the preſident had affixed his ſignature.

The memorial of Nathaniel Gorham, praying, that congreſs would take meaſures for determining the principles of the ceſſion of the weſtern territory, from the ſtate of New-York to the United States, previous to the running the line of juriſdiction and property between that ſtate and individuals on the one part, and the United States on the other part—which was preſented on Friday laſt, was this day taken up, and, on motion for the commitment of the ſame, a lengthy debate enſued.—The motion was ſupported by Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Benſon, Mr. Gerry, Mr. Laurence and Mr. Sherman; and oppoſed by Mr. Scott and Mr. Boudinot.—On the queſtion being taken, it was carried in the affirmative, and the memorial committed to Meſſieurs Huntington, Jackſon and Lee.

In committee of the whole houſe on the order of the day.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

The report of the committee appointed to confer with a committee of the ſenate, in preparing joint rules to be eſtabliſhed between the two houſes for the enrollment, preſervation, atteſtation and publication, of the acts of congreſs, and to regulate the mode of preſenting addreſſes and other acts to the preſident of the United States, was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Sedgwick, the following reſolution was agreed to, viz. That it is the opinion of this committee a ſelect committee ought to be appointed to prepare and report a bill to provide, without eſtabliſhing a new department, for the ſafe keeping of the acts, records, and great ſeal of the United States—for the publication, preſervation and authentication, of the acts of congreſs—for eſtabliſhing the fees of office, and preſcribing the forms of commiſſions, &c.—This reſolution being added to the report, and the diſcuſſion being finiſhed, the committee roſe, and the chairman reported the ſame with the amendments, which were acceded to by the houſe. A committee, conſiſting of Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Matthews and Mr. Wynkoop, was appointed agreeably to ſaid reſolution. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, *July* 28.

Mr. Vining, of the committee on amendments to the conſtitution, brought in a report, which was read, and laid on the table.

Upon motion of Mr. Gerry, it was voted that 100 copies be ſtruck off for the accommodation of the members.

A meſſage from the ſenate, was received by their ſecretary, informing the honourable houſe, that they had concurred with amendments in the bill to regulate the collection of duties impoſed on goods, wares and merchandiſe, imported into the United States. Theſe amendments were immediately taken into conſideration, and acceded to by the houſe.

The bill for regiſtering and clearing veſſels, and for regulating the coaſting trade, was read a ſecond time—and on motion, the houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, for the diſcuſſion of the ſame—the committee made conſiderable progreſs in the bill, but the time did not admit of finiſhing it—they therefore roſe, and the houſe adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, *July* 29.

The houſe went into a committee on the bill for regulating the coaſting trade, and preſcribing the manner regiſtering, entering, and clearing veſſels. Some progreſs was made in the bill, when the committee roſe, and aſked for leave to ſit again.

Mr. Fitzſimons requeſted leave to bring in a bill to ſuſpend the operation of the impoſt and tunnage acts. But his motion was negatived.

THURSDAY, *July* 30.

The committee appointed to examine the enrolled bill to regulate the collection of duties on tunnage, and on goods, &c. reported, that it was found correct, and laid the ſame upon the table: The ſpeaker then ſigned the bill.

Mr. Livermore moved a reſolution, that each member ſhould be furniſhed at the public expence with two news-papers of this city, ſuch as he ſhould chooſe, and no more. This was laid on the table.

The houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee on the bill to regulate the regiſtering of veſſels and the coaſting trade.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

The committee having gone through the bill roſe and reported ſundry amendments. The houſe then proceeded to the conſideration of this report, but not having time to go through the ſame, adjourned.

FRIDAY, *July* 31.

Mr. Scott, of the committee appointed for the purpoſe, brought in a bill for eſtabliſhing a land-office for the weſtern territory; which was read and laid on the table.

Upon motion it was voted, that a ſtanding committee be appointed to examine the enrolled bills, and to preſent the ſame to the preſident for his approbation and ſignature, and Mr. White and Mr. Patridge were accordingly appointed.

Mr. White of the committee appointed to examine into the meaſures taken by congreſs, and the ſtate of Virginia, reſpecting the lands reſerved for the uſe of the officers and ſoldiers of ſaid ſtate, &c. brought in a report, which was read and laid on the table.

The houſe then proceeded in the conſideration of the amendments agreed upon in committee, to the bill for regiſtering and clearing veſſels, &c. which being finiſhed, it was voted, that the bill ſhould be engroſſed for a third reading on Monday next.

A meſſage by Mr. Secretary Lear was received—informing, that he was directed by the preſident of the United States to return to the houſe an act to regulate the collection of duties impoſed upon ſhips and veſſels, and on goods, wares and merchandiſe, imported into the United States, which had received the preſident's approbation and ſignature:—He then delivered in the act and withdrew.

A meſſage was received from the ſenate by their ſecretary, informing, that they had paſſed the bill for eſtabliſhing the treaſury department, with amendments.

Alſo, that the ſenate had appointed Mr. Wingate as a ſtanding committee, to join the committee appointed by the honourable houſe, to examine the enrolled bills, &c.

Mr. Sedgwick, of the committee for the purpoſe, brought in a bill to provide for the ſafe-keeping of the acts, records, and great ſeal of the United States, for the publication, preſervation and authentication, of the acts of congreſs, &c. which was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Huntington, of the committee on the memorial of Nathaniel Gorham, brought in a report, which was alſo read and laid on the table.

Adjourned till Monday morning.

MONDAY, *Auguſt* 3.

The bill for regulating the coaſting trade, &c. was brought in, engroſſed, and read a third time.

Mr. Fitzſimons moved to recommit it in order to correct certain errors which had eſcaped the houſe; the bill was accordingly recommitted, and the houſe agreed to take it up this day.

Mr. Fitzſimons then moved for leave to bring in a bill to ſupply the defect in the impoſt law. By that act, he ſaid, a drawback had been allowed on all ſalt uſed on fiſh, and other ſalted proviſion exported. As the law ſtood, exporters would receive a drawback on ſalt which had been imported previouſly to the operation of the impoſt, and conſequently had paid no duties at all. He wiſhed therefore to have it provided, that the drawback ſhould not take effect for a limited time.

This motion was oppoſed on the ground that it was improper to paſs an act to correct an error in a law which the congreſs had ſo lately paſſed.—It was propoſed to add a clauſe to the bill which had been laſt read and recommitted, providing for this defect. To this Mr. Fitzſimons conſented.

The bill for eſtabliſhing a land-office was read a ſecond time and made the order of the day for Thurſday.

The bill providing for the cuſtody of the great ſeal and papers of the late congreſs, and for the publication, &c. of the acts of congreſs, was read a ſecond time and made the order of the day for Friday.

On motion of Mr. Madiſon, the report of the committee on amendments to the conſtitution was made the order of the day for Thurſday the 12th inſtant.

Mr. Benſon moved a reſolution, that a committee ſhould be appointed to join a committee of the ſenate to conſider and report when it will be convenient for congreſs to adjourn, and to report what buſineſs now before congreſs it would be proper to poſtpone till the next ſeſſion.—Laid on the table.

The amendment of the ſenate to the bill for eſtabliſhing light-houſes was taken into conſideration, and acceded to.

The bill providing for the compenſation for the preſident and vice-preſident, was ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

The amendments of the ſenate to the bill to eſtabliſh the department of treaſury were taken up, and poſtponed till this day.

The preſident of the United States has been pleaſed to nominate, and by and with the advice and conſent of the ſenate, to appoint the following perſons to the offices in the revenue, affixed to their reſpective names—To hold their commiſſions during the pleaſure of the preſident:

For the ſtate of NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Portſmouth, Joſeph Whipple, Collector; Eleazer Ruſſell, Naval-Officer; Thomas Martin, Surveyor.

For the ſtate of MASSACHUSETTS.

Newbury-Port, Stephen Croſs, Collector; Jonathan Tiſcomb, Naval-Officer; Michael Hodge, Surveyor. Glouceſter, Epes Sargent, Collector; Samuel Whittemore, Surveyor. Salem and Beverly, Joſeph Hiller, collector; William Pickman, Naval-Officer; Bartholomew Putnam, Surveyor.—Beverly, Joſiah Bachelder, Surveyor.—Ipſwich, Jeremiah Staniford, Surveyor.—Marblehead, Richard Harris, Collector.—Boſton and Charles-town, Benjamin Lincoln, Collector; James Lovell, Naval-Officer; Thomas Melvill, Surveyor.—Plymouth, William Watſon, Collector.—Barnſtable, Joſeph Otis, Collector.—Sherburne, Nantucket, Stephen Huſſey, Collector.—Edgar-town, John Peaſe, Collector.—New-Bedford, Edward Pope, Collector.—Dighton, Hodijah Baylies, Collector.—York, Richard Trevett, Collector.—Biddeford and Pepperelborough, Jeremiah Hill, Collector.—Portland, N. F. Foſdick, Collector; James Lunt, Surveyor.—Bath, William Webb, Collector.—Wiſcaſſet, Francis Coke, Collector.—Penobſcot, John Lee, Collector.—Frenchman's-Bay, Melatiah Jordan, Collector.—Machias, Stephen Smith Collector.—Paſſamaquody, Lewis F. Deleſdernier, Collector.

For the ſtate of CONNECTICUT.

New-London, Jedidiah Huntington, Collector; Nathaniel Richards, Surveyor.—Stonington, Jonathan Palmer, Collector.—Middle-town, Aſher Miller, Surveyor.—New-Haven, Jonathan Fitch, Collector; Hezekiah Rogers, Surveyor.—Fairfield, Samuel Smedley, Collector.

For the ſtate of NEW-YORK.

Sag-Harbour, John Gelſton, Collector.—New-York, John Lamb, Collector; Benjamin Walker, Naval-Officer; John Laſhes, Surveyor.—City of Hudſon, John C. Ten Broeck, Surveyor.—City of Albany, Jeremiah Lanfing, Surveyor.

For the ſtate of NEW-JERSEY.

Perth-Amboy, John Halſtead, Collector.—Burlington, John Roſs, Collector.—Bridge-town, Ely Elmer, Collector.

For the ſtate of PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, Sharp Delany, Collector; Frederick Phile, Naval-Officer; Samuel Meredith, Surveyor.

For the State of DELAWARE.

Wilmington, George Buſh, Collector.

For the State of MARYLAND.

Baltimore, Otho H. Williams, Collector; Robert Purviance, Naval-Officer; Robert Ballard, Surveyor.—Cheſter, John Scott, Collector.—Oxford, Jeremiah Banning, Collector.—Vienna, John Muir, Collector.—Snow-Hill, John Gunby, Collector.—Annapolis, John Davidſon, Collector.—Nottingham, George Briſcoe, Collector.—Town-Creek, Robert Young, Surveyor.—Nanjemoy, John Courts Jones, Collector.—St. Mary's, Robert Cheſley, Surveyor.—Georgetown, James M'Cubbin Lingan, Collector.

For the State of VIRGINIA.

Hampton, Jacob Wray, Collector.—Norfolk and Portſmouth, William Lindſay, Collector; Philemon Gatewood, Naval-Officer; Daniel Bedinger, Surveyor.—Suffolk, Archibald Richardſon, Surveyor.—Smithfield, James Wells, Surveyor.—Bermuda Hundred, William Heth, Collector; Chriſtopher Roan, Surveyor.—Peterſburg, John Gibbons, Surveyor.—York-Town, Abraham Archer, Collector.—West-Point, John Spotſwood Moore, Surveyor.—Tappahannock, Hudſon Muſe, Collector.—Urbanna, Stage Davis, Surveyor.—Port-Royal, George Cattlett, Surveyor.—Frederickſburg, William Lewis, Surveyor.—Yeocomico, including Kinſale, Vincent Redman, Collector.—Dumfries, including Newport, Richard Scott, Collector.—Alexandria, Charles Lee, Collector; Samuel Hanſon, Surveyor.—Cherry-Stone, George Savage, Collector.—Weſt-Quay, Thomas Bowne, Collector.—Louiſville, Peyton Short, Collector.

For the State of SOUTH-CAROLINA.

George-Town, John Cordell, Collector.—Charleſton, George Abbot Hall, Collector; Iſaac Mott, Naval-Officer; Edward Weyman, Surveyor.

For the State of GEORGIA.

Savannah, John Habersham, Collector; John Berrian, Surveyor.—Sunbury, Cornelius Collins, Collector.

*** *Advertiſements omitted this week, for want of room, will be in our next.*

Annapolis, Auguſt 13, 1789.

THE neceſſity as well as anxiety the ſubſcriber is under, to comply with every engagement to his creditors, induces him, in this public manner, to call on all thoſe who are indebted to him, by bond, note or open account, to make payment between this and the firſt of October next, as further indulgence cannot be expected, from

JAMES MACKUBIN.

Auguſt 8, 1789.

THE property of SAMUEL TUBMAN, in Charles county, heretofore advertiſed for ſale to ſatisfy a debt due the ſtate of Maryland, is poſtponed to the ninth day of September next, when the ſame will be ſold on the premiſes.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

Auguſt 8, 1789.

THE property of WILLIAM COX, in Charles county, heretofore advertiſed for ſale to ſatisfy a debt due the ſtate of Maryland, is poſtponed to the ninth day of September next, when the ſame will be ſold on the premiſes.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

Auguſt 8, 1789.

THE property of JAMES RUSSELL, in Charles county, heretofore advertiſed for ſale to ſatisfy a debt due the ſtate of Maryland, is poſtponed to the tenth day of September next, when the ſame will be ſold on the premiſes.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

Auguſt 8, 1789.

THE property of THOMAS H. LUCKETT, in Charles county, heretofore advertiſed for ſale to ſatisfy a debt due the ſtate of Maryland, is poſtponed to the eleventh day of September next, when the ſame will be ſold on the premiſes.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

Auguſt 8, 1789.

THE property of FRANCIS WARE, in Charles county, heretofore advertiſed for ſale to ſatisfy a debt due the ſtate of Maryland, is poſtponed to the eighth day of September next, when the ſame will be ſold on the premiſes.

JOHN SANDERS, late coroner of Charles county.

Auguſt 8, 1789.

THE property of CHARLES MANKIN, in Charles county, heretofore advertiſed for ſale to ſatisfy a debt due the ſtate of Maryland, is poſtponed to the ſeventh day of September next, when the ſame will be ſold on the premiſes.

FRANCIS WARE, late ſheriff of Charles county.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on Saturday laſt, a negro man who calls himſelf GEORGE BUTLER, and is one of thoſe who has petitioned the general court for freedom, whence he has but lately returned, and ſaid the court had ſet him free, and that Mr. J. T. Chaſe, his attorney, told him he might go where he pleaſed, and work for what he could get.—As ſoon as I was informed the Butler cauſe did not come on at the laſt term, I ordered him into my ſervice, and on a complaint being made againſt him by his overſeer, I had him corrected for his ill behaviour. He has an order of the court with him, ſigned by Mr. Gwinn, which I have no doubt he will produce if ſtopped by any perſon, and ſhew as a diſcharge from my ſervice, as ſeveral of them have done the ſame. Whoever will apprehend the above-ſaid negro, and will bring him home to me, or ſecure him in any gaol ſo that I may get him, ſhall receive the above reward, beſides all reaſonable expences, paid by

EDMUND PLOWDEN.

N. B. All perſons are forbid ſecuring or employing him, at their peril. E. P.

July 31, 1789.

PROPOSALS,

BY

JOHN CHURCHMAN,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A

Variation Chart or Map

Of all the Northern Hemiſphere,

ON A PLAN ENTIRELY NEW,

COMPREHENDING all the empires, kingdoms and ſtates, in North-America, Europe, Aſia and part of Africa, together with the iſlands, oceans, ſeas, &c. thereunto belonging; by which the magnetic variation is determined for any part thereof, for any time paſt, preſent, or to come, with an explanation of the ſame, or the variation and latitude being truly given, the longitude is alſo eaſily determined within leſs than a quarter of a degree, either by ſea or land, which is corrected from the obſervations of the celebrated captain Cooke, deceaſed, and others of the moſt able geographers and navigators during ſeveral voyages round the world.

The work being already encouraged by a very reſpectable number of the firſt characters (whoſe names are propoſed to be publiſhed at a future day) is at preſent fit for engraving; and as the principles on which this ſyſtem is founded, have been already approved of by ſome of the moſt learned mathematicians of the preſent age, both in America and Europe, the patronage of all lovers of ſcience is hereby reſpectfully ſolicited with a hope that this performance will give univerſal ſatisfaction.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work will be engraved on copperplate ornamented, printed on good paper and painted.

II. The price to ſubſcribers will be THREE DOLLARS for each ſingle copy.

III. Bookſellers and others who ſubſcribe for ſix copies will be entitled to the uſual allowance.

IV. Notwithſtanding ſome of his friends (towards defraying the expence) have paid one third down, yet ſubſcribers may retain all their money until the maps are ſent home, which will be immediately after the work is completed.

V. For the ſatisfaction of thoſe who have advanced part of the money, ſecurity will be lodged in the hands of ſome indifferent perſons of known fidelity for the faithful performance, if it ſhould be by any individual thought neceſſary.

VI. The ſcale will be proportioned to the number of ſubſcribers.

J. CHURCHMAN returns his cordial thanks to all thoſe who ſo liberally furniſhed him during the late war with materials and other encouragement relating to his map of the peninſula between Cheſapeake and Delaware bays, including the ſaid bays, the ſhores adjacent, the maratime parts of Weſt-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and all the Delaware ſtate; and he flatters himſelf (although it was performed under many diſadvantages) that this ſmall ſpecimen of his firſt publication in the line of his profeſſion will operate in the public mind, in favour of the preſent undertaking.

The following is an extract from the report publiſhed in the journal of the houſe of repreſentatives of the Congreſs of the United States of America, for 1789, page 21 22.

MONDAY, APRIL 20.

Mr. Tucker reported from the committee to whom was referred the petition of John Churchman, agreed to a report thereupon which he delivered in at the clerk's table, where the ſame was twice read and debated by clauſes.

The firſt clauſe in the words following, to wit: "That the committee have conferred with Mr. Churchman, and find that he has made many calculations, which tend to eſtabliſh his poſition, that there are two magnetic points which give direction to the needle; that upon this doctrine he has endeavoured to aſcertain, from a given latitude, and a given variation, what muſt be the longitude of the place; and having applied his principles to many inſtances in Cooke's voyages, has found the reſult to correſpond with conſiderable accuracy with the real facts, as far as they could be determined by the reckoning of the ſhip; that the object to which Mr. Churchman's labours are directed, is confeſſedly of very high importance, and his ideas on the ſubject appear to be ingenious: that with a view of applying them to practice, he has contrived a map and a globe, whereby to ſhew the angles which are made by the interſection of the real and the magnetic meridians in different parts of the earth: that he is alſo engaged in conſtructing tables for determining the longitude at ſea upon magnetic principles: That the committee are of opinion that ſuch efforts deſerve encouragement, and that a law ſhould paſs to ſecure to Mr. Churchman, for a term of years, the excluſive pecuniary emolument to be derived from the publication of theſe ſeveral inventions," was again read, and on the queſtion being put thereupon, agreed to by the houſe.—On motion—Ordered, That a bill or bills be brought in, making a general proviſion for ſecuring to authors and inventors the excluſive right of their reſpective writings and diſcoveries.

*** Subſcripdons are received by the printer hereof.

VALUABLE LANDS,

In Washington county, Maryland,

For SALE, on CREDIT.

On Tuesday the first day of September next will be SOLD, on the premises, at PUBLIC SALE,

THAT valuable TRACT of LAND called SALSBURY PLAINS, containing four thousand one hundred and twenty-two acres, situated in Washington county, nearly adjoining the town of Williams-Port, at the mouth of Conococheague, and within four miles of Hagar's-town. This tract of land is reputed to be as rich as any of the lands in that neighbourhood, has a sufficient proportion of wood land, and is well watered; it is advantageously situated for water works, and hath a stream from a large limestone spring running through it, sufficient to support them; it is convenient to market, the mouth of Conococheague, on Patowmack, being a good landing place, and the navigation of that river already so far improved as to admit of a water carriage to the Great Falls, within 14 miles of George-town. The lines of this tract of land are well established and ascertained, so as not to be in any manner affected by the variation of the compass. This tract of land will be divided into farms from 100 to 500 acres, and the terms of sale will be, that the purchasers shall pay one fourth of the price annually, with interest, until the whole be paid. The title is indisputable, and the land will be sold clear of all incumbrances. Bond with security to be given by the purchasers. Any person desirous of seeing the lands before the day of sale will be shewn them by Mr PAUL HOYE, living on a part of the lands.

FRANCIS DEAKINS,
RICHARD POTTS.

Frederick county, Maryland, June 10, 1789.

At the same time and place will be offered for SALE, to the highest bidder, at four years credit,

FORTY thousand acres of LAND, in tracts, from 500 to 5000 acres, situated on Cheat river, near the western boundary line of Maryland, and convenient to the head navigation of Patowmack. The subscribers will be prepared to shew their titles.

FRANCIS DEAKINS,
WILLIAM DEAKINS.

10

NOTICE.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable chancery court of Maryland, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, at the late dwelling house of BENJAMIN HOWARD, deceased, on Patapsco river, in Anne-Arundel county, on the 20th day of August next, at 12 o'clock.

ALL that part of a tract or parcel of LAND called YATES's INHERITANCE, containg about 240 acres; on this tract of land are erected a convenient dwelling house, and sundry other valuable improvements; it is situated on Patapsco river, and is well calculated for farming, or a gentleman's country seat.—There is an inexhaustable bank of iron ore, of the first quality, on this tract of land, which may be easily transported to any distance by water, and has heretofore been worked to considerable advantage. The terms of sale are, one third of the purchase money, with interest, in twelve months; one other third, with interest, in eighteen months, and the remaining third in two years. Bonds for the purchase money will be required, with two good and approved securities, and the land will be conveyed when the purchase money and interest are paid.

RICHARD RIDGELY, } Trustees.
WILLIAM HAMMOND, }

Baltimore, July 7, 1789. 6X

Cæcil county, Maryland, July 20, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers will apply to Cæcil county October court next for a commission under the act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands, to prove the outside bounding lines of a tract of land known by the name of New-Munster, lying in North-Milford hundred, in the county aforesaid.

JAMES COCHRAN,
HUGH FULTON,
JOHN JONES,
JOHN ALEXANDER,
JOHN WAGGONER,
SARAH ALEXNDER,
ROBERT LONGWILL,
JOHN M'COY,
JOHN EVANS,
GEORGE ALEXANDER,
JOSIAH ALEXANDER,
EDWARD WIER,
FRANCIS CARUTHER,
ROBERT OWENS,
CATHARINE ROBINSON,
JOHN JOHNSTON.

3

NOTICE.

THE subscribers being appointed by the honourable chancellor trustees for WALTER PYE, an insolvent debtor, of Charles county, do hereby request all persons having claims against the said Pye, to bring them in legally authenticated, that they may be enabled to execute the said trust. It is expected that the claims will all be brought in by the 20th of September next, otherwise those who neglect may be deprived of a di[vi]

HOSKINS HANSON,
July 23, 1789. IGNATIUS MATTHEWS.

On the 20th of August, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, will be SOLD, on the premises, near Bladensburg, to the highest bidder, for ready money,

A TRACT of LAND called BROTHER's FIRST LOT, containing 239 acres; one other tract of LAND called BEALL's NEGLECT, containing 50 acres, also BEALL's DISCOVERY ENLARGED, containing 42 acres, and a number of very valuable SLAVES, the property of JOHN BEALL, Esquire, taken in execution to satisfy a judgment due the state of Maryland.

4X

On the same day, at three o'clock in the afternoon, will be SOLD, on the premises, within half a mile of the town of Bladensburg, for ready money, to the highest bidder,

A TRACT of LAND called CRAMPHIN's LOT, containing 357¼ acres; part of JACKSON's NECESSITY, containing 61½ acres; ROBINSON's FOLLY, containing 100 acres, and part of ELIZABETH, containing 100 acres, the property of RICHARD CRAMPHIN, Esquire, taken in execution to satisfy a judgment due the state of Maryland.

4X

On the 21st of August, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, will be SOLD to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the premises,

PART of a tract of LAND called GILLARD, containing 127½ acres, several valuable SLAVES, the property of captain SAMUEL SHEKELLS, taken in execution to satisfy a judgment due the state of Maryland.

4X

On the same day, at three o'clock in the afternoon, will be SOLD to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the premises, near Bladensburg,

PART of a tract of LAND called DEAKIN's HALL, containing 249¾ acres, and several valuable SLAVES, the property of colonel LEONARD MARBURY DEAKINS, taken in execution to satisfy a judgment due the state of Maryland.

4X

On the 25th of August, at 12 o'clock, will be SOLD to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the premises,

THAT rich and well known tract of LAND called CHELSEA, the property of HUMPHREY BELT, Esquire, containing 800 acres, taken in execution to satisfy a judgment due the state of Maryland.

NICHOLAS BLACKLOCK, late sheriff of Prince George's county.

4X

To be LEASED,

SEVERAL LOTS of GROUND in this city, on the Church circle, and the streets called Tabernacle-street, opposite Mr. James Ringgold's, and Lawyer's-street, opposite Mr. John Callahan's. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber.

JAMES STEUART.

26

CASH,

For Continental Loan Office, Depreciation, or Final Settlement Certificates, and Indents.

Such as want Depreciation or other Certificates to pay for Property purchased of the State, may be supplied at any Time, & with any particular Amount wanted, for Cash, by

if James Williams.

For SALE or BARTER.

A Quantity of Land in Patents, from 250 to 1000 Acres, situate in Bottetourt and Monongahela Counties, Virginia, will be sold very low for Cash, Produce, any kind of Certificates or Indents, good Bonds, Land, or other Property in the State of Maryland. For Terms apply to

J. W.

Annapolis, May 12.

Will be EXPOSED to SALE on the premises, on Saturday the 22d of this instant, at 11 o'clock,

THE PLANTATION whereon the subscriber now dwells, lying on the Head of South river, within ten miles of Annapolis, and two of navigable water, containing 150½ acres of land, by estimate; whereon stands a stone dwelling house, 30 by 24 feet, two rooms on a floor, with a fire-place in each, a cellar under the whole, a good kitchen, 20 by 16, with a stone chimney, meat-house, corn-house, stables, and small tobacco house, with other necessary out-houses, a new paled garden, a good apple orchard, and variety of other fruit trees; about ten acres of meadow reclaimed, and more may be reclaimed with ease, the whole under good fence, mostly chesnut rails.—It will either suit for a public or private house, lying immediately on the road from Annapolis to George-town, and from Baltimore to Queen-Anne. The above land will be sold on a credit of five years, giving bond with approved security. A general warranty will be given if required. Any person inclinable to purchase may view the same, at any time, by applying to

August 1, 1789. 2 JOSEPH SELBY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to prefer a petition to the next general assembly, praying an act to enable her to convey certain lands contracted for by THOMAS H. HALL, late of Washington county, deceased, agreeable to the last will and testament of said deceased. w8

BARBARA HALL, Executrix of Thomas H. Hall.

WILLIAM CATON,

LADIES AND GENTLEMENS HAIR-DRESSER,
Has just imported in the ship NANTES, captain SKINNER, from LONDON,

A LARGE assortment of HAIR of different colours, a new fashioned head-dress, powder bags and puffs, hair-pins, pinching, craping and toupee irons, and the best Windsor shaving soap.

He has also for sale, pomatum and perfumes of different kinds, marshal and plain powder, tooth-brushes and razors.

He returns his most cordial thanks to all his customers, and the public in general, for the encouragement he has already met with, and hopes, by his unremitting exertions, to merit a continuance of it.

*** The subscriber wants an apprentice who can come well recommended.

N. B. Those gentlemen who do not choose to attend at the shop may be waited upon at their respective lodgings.

Annapolis, July 22, 1789. 4X

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the fifth day of October next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters:—

ZACHARIAH ALLEN, Chaptico.
Beauchutch de Bagues, Annapolis; John Brown, Prince-George's county.
Samuel Chase, rev. John Carroll, John Callahan, Annapolis; Elizabeth Chew, Kent Island; Henry H. Carroll, Carrollsburg; Joseph Caffarence, near Nottingham; John Chamberlaine, Patuxent; Clerk of the General Court of the western shore, Maryland.
Richard Dallam, Annapolis; Robert Duvall, near Herring-bay; captain William Davis, Kent Island.
William Fitzhugh, jun. Annapolis; Mrs. Franceway, near Mount Pleasant.
John Gwinn, Annapolis; Andrew Garretty, Upper Marlborough.
Samuel H. Howard, Mary Anne Howard, Annapolis; James Hutchings, Kent Island.
Mr. Johnson, care of Thomas B. Hodgkin, Annapolis; Mrs. Candice Johnson, near major Snowden's works.
John Kilty, Annapolis.
——— Lowndes, Annapolis; captain Joseph Leonard, of the ship Olive Branch; Aaron Levering, (2), Patowmack.
Luther Martin, Annapolis; Reuben Merriwether, near Annapolis.
Samuel Paxon, Lt. Patrick, 6th foot, Annapolis; Polly Page, near Nottingham; William Pierce, Lower Marlborough.
John Rogers, John Randall, Annapolis.
William Smith, care of Richard Fleming, Vachel Stevens, Alexander Sawrie, surgeon's-mate, 6th foot, Annapolis; Bernard Shanly, Upper Marlborough.
Peter and Gilbert Totten, Annapolis, N. S.
John Weems, jun, care of William Cook, Mr. Ward, Annapolis.

F. GREEN, D. P. M.

*** All persons sending to the Post-Office for letters, are requested to send the money, as none will be delivered without.

THERE is at the plantation of REZIN MOBBELEY, living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a sorrel GELDING, about thirteen and an half hands high, branded on the near buttock thus G. has a star in his forehead, had on a small bell with a crack in it, shod before, has a very full mane, about seven years old, trots and gallops, and that very rough. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. w3

ANNAPOLIS:
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